THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1830. NO. 72.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL.
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest: taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING opened a warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, for the purpose of keeping an assortment of IRON and NAILS, in order to be more convenient to their customers, they would thank them to leave their orders at the warehouse, where they will be promptly attended to.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON.

April 6, 1830.—2mo.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115

NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

WATER POWER ON THE MIAMI CANAL.

SEALED Proposals will be received, until the 10th of June, for leasing water for manufacturing purposes, at the following points in *Cincinnati*, to wit:

On the north east corner of out lot No. 3, east of Broadway and north of Eighth street extended. At this point there is a fall of 33 feet connected with the upper level of the Canal, with a lot of ground to be leased with the water, equal to 10,000 square feet, so situated that the water may be used twice, with a fall of 16½ feet to each site. Power sufficient to drive *eight run* of 4½ feet mill-stones will be leased on this ground: Also, on lots situated between the Oil Mill and the residence of Martin Baum. At this point the water may be used twice, with a fall to each site of either 16½ or 22 feet, yet to be determined. Power equal to *four run* of 4½ feet stones will be leased at this point, with a Lot of Ground.

Proposals will also be received for the water at the two locks, situated nine miles below Dayton, *(Carrollton.)* The fall at this point is 16 feet, and the power is estimated to be equal to *six to eight* run of mill stones—Sufficient ground for the site will also be leased with the water.

The surplus water of the Canal at other points on the line will be leased as soon as the necessary ground can be obtained by the State for that purpose; it is expected that arrangements for ground at several other points will soon be effected; when these shall be perfected, public notice will be given of the sale of the water.

S. FORRER, the Superintending Engineer of the line, will explain the particulars of the situations now offered: the leases which may be granted will be permanent.

The right is reserved of withholding an assignment of the water in all cases where the price bid may not be deemed equal to its fair value.

M. T. WILLIAMS,
Acting Canal Commissioner.

Cincinnati, May 1.—1mo

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes:
And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Woad-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 206 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pitisburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—tf

NEW STORE.

O. G. CRAIG has taken the Store No. 21, corner of Water and Ferry streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS.—He has just received, from the eastward, a fresh supply in his line, which he offers for sale.

Prime Green Coffee;
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas;
Chocolate; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugars;
New Orleans and S. H. Molasses;
Mackerel and Herrings;
Figs; Bunch and Bloom Raisins;
Sperm. and Tallow Candles;
Best Spanish Segars;
Cavendish Tobacco, first quality;
Madeira Wine; Pure French Brandy;
Holland Gin;
Rectified and Common Whiskey;
Cider Vinegar.

Also on hand, Fifty Boxes Cincinnati SOAP, and a small lot superior

BACON HAMS, Dried BEEF & TONGUES, AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

Pittsburgh, May 14, 1830.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse. N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Cheeks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY

May 21, 1830.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required.

May 14, 1830.—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL *WAREHOUSE.*

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HOGAN & Co. *BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS*, corner of Front and Market streets, have on hand a large and general assortment of Books, in the various departments of Literature. Also, a general assortment of *School Books and Stationary*, which they offer to the Western Public, at *unusually low prices*, for cash or approved paper.

Their arrangements for keeping up constant supplies from the eastward, are such as will enable them to fill the orders of Merchants and Professional Gentlemen, Public and Private Libraries, on such terms as will preclude the necessity of sending their orders for Books to the eastern cities.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1830.—2m

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

M'Coy's and Thompson's Sickles;
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes;
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;

And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*

Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

May 7, 1830—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds* including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

KENT'S COMMENTARIES, Volume 4, for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.

May 11.—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

Plated Saddlery, &c.

A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square, has lately received a general assortment of PLATED SADDLERY, &c. such as Stirrups, Bridle Bits, Gig and Carriage Mounting, and Hub Bands, manufactured of wrought iron, by Kendricks & Morrison. Every article sold will be warranted. This ware has a decided superiority over the imported. May 11.—tf.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, *John M'Nevin*, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz:—"The American Accountant, or Merchant and Mechanic's Text Book, containing Lectures on Book-Keeping, wherein the theory and practice of the science are demonstrated in a familiar manner, with a variety of examples and rules, perfectly suited to the accountant, man of business, academies, schools, and young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficients in accounts. By J. M'Nevin, Teacher of the English Language and the Mathematics."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to the Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

E. J. ROBERTS,
Cl'k of the West. Dist. of Pennsylvania.

March 23, 1830—tf.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

STORIES OF WATERLOO.

STORIES of Waterloo, and other Tales, in 2 volumes; *The Northern Traveller* and Northern Tour; with the routes to the Springs, Niagara, and Quebec, and the Coal Mines of Pennsylvania; also the Tour of New-England, embellished with thirty-two copper plate engravings; fourth edition, revised and extended; *Elements of Surveying*, with the necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, Professor of Mathematics in the military academy at West Point. *A Table of Logarithms*, of Logarithmic Sines and a traverse Table, new edition, Just received, and for Sale at the book Store of

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON

Pittsburgh, May 25—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 9, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 5th JUNE, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375
13395	prizes—34220 tickets		$136,880
20825	blanks		

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation. Apply to or address DAVID GREER, at the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh: where was sold, in Class 6, the capital prize of $25,000, and in Class 7, the capital prize of $5,000. May 25.

LOST.

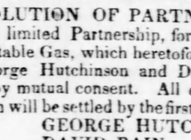
LOST, about the 14th inst. on Fifth or Liberty street, a strand of Black MUSK BEADS. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at this office. May 21.—2t.

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.



I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN.

April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—tfJy.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on the evening of the 13th inst. supposed in Third, between Wood and Smithfield streets, sundry Bank Notes, amounting to *one hundred and twenty dollars.* Among them were one Twenty and several Five Dollar Bills, on the Bank U. S. and Branches, and the balance were principally of the Richmond and Valley Banks of Virginia.—The above reward will be given to the finder, if the money is left with us, corner of Wood and Third streets, and opposite Griffith's Hotel.

WM. BELL & CO.

May 18.—3t.

☞$1,000 GREENSBURGH BANK NOTES

WANTED.

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, on most of the Banks in the United States, bought and sold. Foreign and American Gold bought and sold. Apply at GREER'S Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, May 21—4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The limited Partnership, for the manufacture of Portable Gas, which heretofore existed between George Hutchinson and David Bain, is dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the first undersigned.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON,
DAVID BAIN.

May 21, 1830.

THE ELEGANT FULL BLOODED HORSE,

ARABIAN SPOT.

BILLS have been printed and published, calling the attention of farmers to this valuable horse. His character is well known, and as to elegance, good shape, and spirit, he is not surpassed by any horse in the western country; and in such high estimation is he held, that Mr. Hugh M'Kelvy, a respectable citizen, has several times offered for him fifteen hundred dollars in cash, which has been refused by the subscriber. The price asked for his services in the printed bills, ten dollars, has been thought too high, by some who would cheerfully give five or six dollars. To remedy this complaint, put all on equality, and give all an opportunity of improving their breed of horses, the subscriber proposes to let him for *five* dollars the season, being half the price mentioned in the printed bills.

ARABIAN SPOT will stand till the 5th July next, the first three days of each week at the stable of the subscriber, on the Philadelphia Turnpike Road, three and a half miles from Pittsburgh, and the rest of the week at the house of John Obey, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge, opposite Pittsburgh. Good pasturage on the farm of the subscriber, for the accommodation of those bringing mares from a distance.

May 11.—tf. PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

Poetry.

From the New York Atlas.

HENRY SECOND.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child!"—*Shakspeare.*

Monarch! there's paleness on thy brow,
Hath sickness blanch'd thy cheek?
A pang doth set its seal even now
Which language fails to speak;
The crown gleams radiant on thy head,
Thy royal robes are gay,
Far realms regard thy might with dread,
And Albion lauds thy sway.

Thou valiant, wise, and glorious king,
What demon blasts thy days?
What woe hath power a breast to wring
Which pride and envy praise?
I question'd long, ere word or tone
From that stern lip did part,
At length there rose a hollow moan,
"Go! ask a father's heart!"

"What!—are thy princely sons laid low
In honor's scutcheon'd bed?—
A nation's tears with thine shall flow
To wail the noble dead."—
"No! No!—the Spoiler's wrath may seal
Bright youthful eyes in sleep,
Yet the reft Sire submissive kneel
Before his God and weep:—

But when the hearts our love hath nurst
With fond and sleepless care,
Do weave in Treachery accurst
Rebellion's hateful snare,
A venom'd wound which mocks at speech,
The parent's soul must feel—
A pang even Death withholds to teach,
And Time despairs to heal." H.

From the Euterpeiad.

VEXATIONS.

This teasing one to death so,
I hate it very much,
"When are you to be married, dear?"
And then they look with such
A leering kind of air too,
As if the whole was known—
I wish they'd mind their own affairs,
And let mine be alone.

Such a tantalizing time too,
When every thought's engaged
In thinking on the time to come,
It makes me quite enraged;
To think they all should guess what
Is going to be done—
I wish they'd mind their own affairs,
And let mine be alone.

If it's envy makes them talk so,
I very much regret
That I should pain their little hearts,
And put them in a fret;
For I know that it's unpleasant,
To think *that* chance is gone,
But they should mind their own affairs,
And let mine be alone.

Poor Ned he's very positive
That something will go wrong—
We've kept the matter to ourselves,
Oh, I can't tell how long;
Yet every body talks of it,
I wish the thing was done—
Then they would mind their own affairs,
And we should be *all one.* ESPER.

Miscellany.

THE CORSICAN BANDIT.

I had passed the mountain which separates the smiling valley of Ornano from that of Bastilica.—Throwing the bridle upon the neck of my little, ugly, headstrong, fiery, Corsican nag, I trusted to him for safe conduct as we descended a rapid slope together, and crossed the thickets of a forest as yet unprofaned by the woodman's axe. The beauty of the sylvan scenery—the balmy breeze, murmuring gently, as if fearful of disturbing the serenity of nature—afforded me much relief from the tattle of my talkative guide, whose tongue had rung a perpetual larum-peal since the commencement of my excursion. A shapeless garment, that it would have been a misnomer to have called an upper benjamin—a fusil, flung across his shoulders by a broad uncouth belt—and the national cap, resembling a village steeple, completed the equipment of the last mentioned personage, who ambled on in front of me, according to the laudable custom of his tribe, with interesting episodes of robbery, rape, assassination, and other bagatelles. I began to feel fatigued with his incessant prattle; when, on a sudden, he made a dead stop, seized his long brass mounted fusil, and alighted in a twinkling. With his nose in the wind, and his gray eye peering suspiciously around, he examined every bush and brake with the scrutiny of one accustomed to such rural adventures as for a good hour had been his theme. A slight rustling was heard amongst the foliage. "By the Virgin," said my guide, "that must be a robber or a wild boar:—here goes!"—and his hand was already on the trigger, when a frantic laugh proceeded from the midst of the thicket. "Cecca!" cried he, "I had well nigh mistaken a Christian for a wild beast; and, by Our Lady, no great mistake this time!"—A glance at the object which now issued from the thicket enabled me to comprehend his meaning. A female, or rather a half naked human body, darted forwards: a rude goat-skin mantle sufficing for the purposes of decency, or protecting from the winds of heaven a form that had once perhaps been lovely. Her tattered scanty garment but ill concealed her limbs, torn by the brambles, and emaciated by suffering. Her long black and matted hair descending to her waist, veiled a bosom that might once have glowed with feeling, with pity, or with impassioned fondness;—once, perhaps, fair as Pygmalion's sculptured marble, and far less cold.

The summer's parching ray, the winter's blast had wasted her bloom; the rose of health had drooped with her fond hopes, and withered with her broken heart. There was in her gait a step so hurried, so reckless,—a smile so joyless dwelt upon her lip, as if to mock the vacant expression of her dull, fixed eye;—and yet at times that dull eye beamed with a faint and feverish ray of consciousness—a spark of renovated mind, "false as the dream of the sleeper," and transient as the sick man's hectic flush!

The maniac approached with heedless step, and with one of those hideous yells of laughter whose mockery of mirth is more saddening than the wildest extravagance of sorrow. Stopping in front of us, and separating her hair on each side of her forehead—"Have you seen Pietro?" said she at length, gazing on me with "lack-lustre eyes," and with a painful effort to draw upon her scanty stores of memory. The light of pleasure for a moment brightened her countenance, and its fitful flash resembled a glimmering of reason.—"Have you seen him?" repeated she more slowly, and with less vivacity than before—and her eye again assumed its unmeaning, cheerless expression, benighted of intelligence, and bereft of Pittpe.

Poor wanderer, I could understand thee! I had a season known that sickness of the heart—that neliness of suffering, which finds no echo in the sympathy of the hacknied, selfish crowd. Coarse, rustic hinds gazed upon thy agonies as on a holiday spectacle, or taunted thee with their witless jests. Thou hadst undergone the tender mercies of human kind—the inflictions of the experimental philanthropist, who wins back reason to her throne with the sovereign panacea of the prison and the scourge. But I could pity thy woes, for I had felt them; and could the accents of kindness now speak thee comfort, I would bear with thy frantic ravings:—I would soothe thee in thy milder hours of tranquil sorrow,—and "weep with thee tear for tear!"

My rude companion approached her, and tapping her on the shoulder,—"Ebbe, Cecca, non l'hai mica travata?"* said he, with kindness and boorish familiarity. Maniac as she was, the ill-timed raillery stung her to the quick; her lip quivered—her eye kindled. "No, che no 'haggio truvatu,"† replied she, gnashing her teeth with wild execration, and in an attitude of menace which forced my guide, though armed, to recoil several paces. But her ideas instantly taking another direction, she paused. "Aggia pazienza," said she, "so io, so be duve lu trovero;"‡ and, with another convulsive laugh, she fled, swift as the chamois of her native hills, and was lost among the thickets.

During the rapid apparition of Cecca, astonishment and pity had rooted me to the spot. My eyes, fixed on the path by which she had disappeared, still followed her trace; but the volubility of my guide soon roused me from my emotion.—"You would see her once more?" said he, with an inquiring look; and without waiting for my answer, he led back the horses which had been grazing on the luxuriant herbage. As we resumed our route, my guide acquainted me with the poor creature's story.

Cecca was the daughter of a rich farmer, who lived in one of the most elevated of the little villages forming the canton of Bastilica. The tough old forester, who was an equal adept in the chase of the chamois and of the marauding poacher, felt his bosom swell with conscious importance as he boasted that his household could furnish, at a pinch, at least twelve good men at arms. His daughter was the prettiest maiden in all the canton; and as she attended her devotions each Sunday, adorned with her coral necklace, and the kerchief which vied in whiteness with the bosom whose charms it concealed, the old man's heart warmed with a father's fondness, and a tear of pride glistened in his eye as the glance of many a village youth told how he envied him his darling treasure.

Cecca was his only child; her winning graces, her playful caresses, enlivened his drooping age, and softened his regret that he had been denied a son, to whom he might one day bequeath his chestnut-trees, his hereditary animosities, and his double barrelled gun. "The flower of the village lads," said my guide, with a significant look that informed me himself was included in the list, "the comeliest and the bravest in the canton aspired to Cecca's hand, notwithstanding some five or six envenomed feuds which were to be espoused with the bride, and which formed part of her marriage portion. But, spite of their courage and their address at the carbine, Cecca had neither eyes nor ears for any of them. Her heart had long been devoted to Pietro, a rich proprietor, who lived in the village just below her own, but between whose family and hers a mortal hatred had for some time existed—the father of Pietro having been killed by Cecca's. In despite of the vengeful recollections which, in Corsica, are cherished with religious animosity;—in despite of the blood-stained shirt suspended over Pietro's bed, as a memento of the still more bloody deed;—in despite even of the ball which had killed his father, and which the son had vowed to wear as an amulet upon his heart till vengeance should be satisfied; in despite of all, Pietro had been ensnared in the silken bondage of love.

Perhaps a refinement of Italian vengeance, still more than Cecca's dark Italian eye, had inspired him with the idea of entangling the affections of the child of his bitterest foe. Perhaps, too, the very contrast between his hatred for the father, and his impetuous passion for his daughter, added fuel to the flame. Be it as it may, he loved and was beloved. For many years, the two families, actuated by a spirit of mutual hostility that defied all hope of reconciliation, had closed against each other the entrance of their respective villages: and more than one brace of whizzing bullets had been exchanged between the videttes of the contending parties. But Cecca was a woman, and fertile in expedients; she was acquainted with the shortest by-roads to the place of rendezvous, and Pietro could have found his way thither blindfold. Each night the lover glided unperceived along the narrow pathway of the village to visit his beloved, and the tell-tale guitar paid the homage of many an amorous lay to the shrine of his divinity. Love is a feeble reasoner; the path of Cecca trod was strewed with roses—so soft, so sweet, she scarce could feel the thorns. To love was an easy task: —to obtain her father's consent, more difficult than to level the mountain with the valley. Even had he consented, Pietro had sworn that steel should never cross his beard till life had been paid for life; and Pietro was of a race that from sire to son, had never violated an oath of blood. More than once poor Cecca had shuddered at the violence of his imprecations against her father. More than once her gentle caresses had interposed "between the lion and his wrath,"—but Pietro might grapple with his enemy in the forest—and Cecca might not be there to soothe him with her caresses!

Cecca's apprehensions were but too well founded. Her father, informed by some jealous rival of the lovers' nightly meetings, watched Pietro in his path, insulted him with bitter taunts, and swore that, should he again be found within the precincts of the village, a bullet should effectually relieve him from his love-sick pains. Pietro's blood boiled with indignation. He forgot Cecca; he thought of his father's sad fate. "Poor lad!" observed my guide, "his hand was unlucky—but he had his blow." Swift as the thought of vengeance that inflamed his soul, he discharged his carbine at the father of his mistress: filial affection turned aside the well intended aim, and the old man, though within a few paces of his assailant, escaped with a slight wound. Pietro made for the forest, and from that moment commenced the wandering existence of a Corsican bandit—that miserable career generally terminated by the gend'arme's fusil, and, during its brief span, affording so many displays of energy and heroism worthy of a nobler cause.

Then commenced for Cecca a new existence. Confined to the narrow limits of the village by the suspicions of her father and the threats of her relations, she felt that her heart was steeled by persecution; and the very suffering she endured for Pietro rendered him still dearer to her affections. Closely watched during the day, each night she quitted her sleepless couch to bear some message of peace and love to one that for her had sacrificed all. With feverish anxiety her eye watched the moment of his coming, and, if he came not, her scalding tears moistened the pittance of food which the fond girl had hoarded for the outlaw's subsistence. Cecca alone was acquainted with the impenetrable asylum where her lover had found a refuge. The thunder might roll over head; the rain might drench her with its rushing torrents; the loftiest pines, rent by the storm, might impede her passage;—still would she climb the rugged path that led to Pietro's retreat among the mountains. She scarcely knew if the night was bitter —if the blast was loud. Poor Cecca!

A sudden halt made by my guide roused me from my meditations. We had arrived at a sort of rocky platform commanding a view of the whole valley. At the extremity was a cavern, defended by a natural rampart—a mixture of rock and bramble. At the entrance, I observed two wooden crosses. There, as my guide informed me, was I to find Cecca. There she reigned and revelled in the wild riot of "a mind o'erthrown:"—on that spot her light of reason had been quenched for ever. With emotion amounting almost to terror, I approached: she was not there. A couch of withered fern; a misshapen cross, rudely carved in the wall; and a few faded flowers, were all that the cavern contained. On the walls I could still observe the blackened marks of balls. In mournful silence we seated ourselves on the fern: at length I requested the guide to continue his tale.

The lover's mystery was soon discovered. Reproaches were spared; they would have served but to awaken their precautions; and like the tame animal employed by the hunter to ensnare his fellow, Cecca was destined to discover Pietro's retreat. The following night she was allowed to escape as usual, and closely followed. At this part of the narrative, my guide, rising abruptly, and with his Italian vivacity, "There," said he, "on that very spot where you are now seated, Cecca too was seated with Pietro by her side."—The full moon illuminated the valley and the entrance of the cavern, the interior of which was wrapped in profound obscurity.

It was one of those lovely summer nights whose refreshing breeze purifies the air so sweetly after the heaviness of a sultry day. No sound was heard save the distant murmur of the torrent, and the rustling of the wind amongst the foliage of the pines. Cecca, exhausted with fatigue, slept with her head reclined on the shoulder of Pietro, who, fearful of disturbing the slumbers of his beloved, scarcely allowed himself to breathe. Presently a slight noise was heard, which an inhabitant of the valley might have mistaken for that occasioned by the flight of some night-bird, or by the rapid pace of the chamois, but the bandit's practised ear was not to be deceived. In an instant Pietro was on his feet, and the suddenness of the movement awakened Cecca. "Hark!" said he.—The noise had ceased. Pietro seized his carbine, and advanced towards the entrance of the cavern, the path leading to which was solitary as before: all was calm. The pale countenance of Cecca reposed on the shoulder of her lover:—"I can see nothing," said she.—"There they are!" repeated he. "By St. Antonia, 'tis something more substantial than the breeze that agitates the foliage yonder!" At the same instant, a flash lighted up the spot to which he pointed, and Pietro fell to the ground. Quickly recovering himself, but too feeble to stand upright, he raised himself on his knees.

Concealed by a projecting fragment of rock, he gave his well furnished pouch to Cecca, who, placing herself behind him, by turns loaded each of his two fusils, which she immediately afterwards presented to him. Heedless of danger, the generous girl thought but of her lover, whom she beheld pale and bleeding, leaning against the rock, and at every instant becoming more faint. The unequal struggle rapidly drew near its close. A ball grazed the cheek of Cecca, and fractured Pietro's right arm. His eye inflamed with the expression of hatred and desperate courage, he extended to Cecca his fusil, charged with his last remaining cartridge. "Fire!" said he, pointing with his finger to an advancing enemy—"fire, like a true Corsican's wife; but first take good aim." The aim was but too well leveled;—the enemy of Cecca's lover fell weltering in his blood. Making a last effort,—"I am revenged!" cried Pietro with a savage yell;—"Cecca, 'tis your father!" The wretched Cecca heard no more. Heaven, in pity to her suffering, deprived her of her reason. Since that fatal moment the maniac has wandered through the forest, half naked, and impatient of the slightest constraint. Forced, occasionally, by the cravings of hunger to make her appearance in the village, she begs a morsel of bread, which is never refused; and afterwards, guided by a sort of vague instinct, returns to her miserable cavern where she passes her nights. A faint hope of finding her Pietro urges her sometimes to wander on the high roads; but, as my guide observed, "'tis more a habit than an idea!"

* "Well, Cecca, have you not found him?"
† "No, I have not found him."
‡ "Have patience! I know where to find him."

SUPERSTITION AND CRUELTY.

Whether we confine our observation to Christendom or not, superstition and cruelty will often, if not generally, be found inseparable companions. The following sketch of a horrid transaction is no fiction; but it will afford some satisfaction to the philanthropic, to learn that the person who caused the death of an innocent wife, (as will appear in the sequel,) is gradually throwing off the trammels of superstition, and will probably introduce a policy more enlightened than that which has so long obscured and blackened the character of the Turks.

A distinguished German traveler, who spent considerable time in Constantinople, about four years ago, received very kind treatment from the Sultan. All the rights of hospitality, and all the offices of friendship, were bestowed with a spirit of frankness and a cordiality of feeling, which would do honor to the most enlightened Christian ruler.—Nothing was omitted by the Sultan which could contribute to the comfort and happiness of the traveler, or enrich his store of information on the various subjects to which his researches were directed. And as gratitude is one of the most pleasing emotions, that warm the human bosom, favors so distinguished from the Sultan did not fail to awaken in the heart of the German, the most lively and most grateful sentiments.

After the traveler had finished his oriental tour, and returned again to Germany, he was desirous of transmitting to the Sultan some tokens of affectionate remembrance for the polite and generous attentions he had received. But it is a principle with the Turks, when they receive a present, always to return one equal in value, and often far superior. This principle the German wished to evade—he did not wish to send a present of the value of a few hundred dollars to one, to whom he was under so many obligations, and receive one in return of much greater worth. He had made arrangements to send his present by an Englishman, who commanded a brig then in one of the ports of the Baltic, and which was bound to the Black Sea. The German enjoined it upon the bearer of his present not to receive a present in return from the Sultan.

When the English Captain arrived at Constantinople, after an interview with the Reis Effendi,* he was introduced to the Sultan, to whom, by an interpreter, he communicated his message from the German traveler. But so fixed is the sentiment, in the mind of a Turk, that presents must be reciprocated, that the Sultan appeared hardly to understand it as a thing possible, to receive the gift of his distant friend without making a splendid return. But after further explanation, adverting to the many favors the German had formerly received at the hands of the Sultan, he consented to accept the present, not however, without insisting that the Captain who had brought it should receive one on his own account, if he could not receive one to carry back to the German. The Sultan was informed that the Captain had been rewarded for bringing the present, by him who sent it;—still, he could not be satisfied without making some return to the Captain.

As the Sultan seemed to be determined that the Captain should have some remuneration, the latter requested, as a very important favor, to see the favorite wife, or one of the favorite wives of the Sultan. With much apparent willingness the request was granted; and a female was soon introduced into their presence, her face entirely concealed by a veil, and she approached the Sultan and kneeled. He extended his hand and took hers, and with his other hand raised her veil. As her eyes fell on the Englishman, her countenance changed, and her whole frame trembled. This to the Captain was altogether unaccountable; being ignorant that the Sultan's wife, in the estimation of her superstitious lord, would be defiled by looking on a christian, and would forfeit her life by this act of obedience to his mandate. Well may the wife of a Sultan shudder when unveiled in the presence of a christian, knowing that she will be immediately led to the scaffold to expiate the offence.

Soon after the interview which cost an innocent woman her life, the Englishman had some business to transact with the Reis Effendi; and when he remarked that he had just received a favor not frequently granted to foreigners, that of seeing the Sultan's favorite wife, judge of his utter astonishment and horror, when the Reis Effendi replied "I knew before that you had seen her, and for polluting herself by looking on you, her head was cut off fifteen minutes ago!" Shocked with the horrid atrocity, he regretted, but in vain, that his curiosity had led him to ask a favor which produced a result so despotic, inhuman, and tragical.†

*Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

†For the principal facts contained in the foregoing sketch, we are indebted to a gentleman recently from Smyrna, where the story was well authenticated.

To Extract Grease from Linen.—The following method is not generally known, and is certainly the most simple, and (we speak from experience) the best we ever met with. Take magnesia in the lump, wet it, and rub the grease spots well with it; in a little time brush it off, when no stain or appearance of grease will be left on the linen.

From the Saturday Morning Journal.

A friend has translated for our Journal, from the German Conversations-Lexicon, the subjoined interesting account of the celebrated bankers—*the Rothschilds.*

Mayer Anslem Rothschild, the father of the five Rothschilds of Europe, was born at Frankfort upon the Mayn, A. D. 1743. His parents, who died when he was in his 11th year, were devout people, who discovered in their son early tokens of remarkable capacity, and directed all their attention to giving him a good education. Being destined to literary pursuits, he used great diligence in acquiring the sciences which were taught at the school of Furth, and after some years returned to his native place. Here he obtained a familiarity with antiques, and old coins. This was not only, in its results, productive of many important connexions, but a source of no inconsiderable emolument. As he had also become versed in the accomplishments of the accountant, he received various offers of important posts. He accepted one of these in Hanover, and was there for many years the manager of a rich banking house. On his return to Frankfort he married, and established upon a small capital, the fruit of his industry and economy, the banking house which is still in operation. In a short time his skill, and the tried correctness of his principles, acquired for him the confidence of distinguished houses; he held important commissions; his credit and his fortune increased.—His sphere of operations was greatly extended by the patronage of the Landgrave, afterwards the Elector of Hesse, who became acquainted with his skill and merit, first by the purchase of some ancient coins, and afterwards discovered his worth by other means, as a trusty and useful agent. He appointed Rothschild Court-Agent, in 1801, in which post he found his services so important, that as long as he lived he never ceased to give him tokens of his good will and confidence. It was during this period, 1802, 1803, and 1804, that he negotiated the first loan contracted for by his house with the court of Denmark, to the amount of ten millions. Rothschild was prized by the citizens of Frankfort. The Grand Duke, who, as is well known, had conferred upon the Jews the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, called him to a seat in the electoral college; a distinction by which this Prince in a special manner evinced his wish to reward Rothschild for the many favors which he had communicated to his fellow citizens in times of distress. In 1812 he was taken from his family by death, after he had blessed his ten children, and enjoined upon his five sons in particular, the command of inviolable unity and affection. And never has paternal legacy been more fully or conscientiously discharged. It is a singular trait in the character of this family, that all its members appear to take counsel of the shade of their father, in every important affair, often mention him in discourse, recall his maxims of prudence and experience, and never breathe his name without veneration.

In 1813 occurred those political events which introduced the house of Rothschild, by an unbroken series of cash and credit negotiations, to that rank in the commercial and financial affairs of Europe, which it now enjoys. Within the period of twelve years, the amount of money raised through the medium of this house, by different sovereigns of Europe, has been between eleven and twelve hundred millions of *Guilders;* of which about 500 millions have been taken up by England, 120 by Austria, 100 by Prussia, 200 by France, 120 by Naples, 60 by Russia, 10 for certain German courts, and 30 for Brazil. The question how the house of Rothschild could undertake and complete such vast negotiations within such a time, has puzzled more than one mercantile and political head.—Two principles have regulated all their operations. The first was, the determination of the five brothers to conduct their whole concerns in common. This was the rule which was left them by their dying father. Since his death, every proposition, from whatever quarter, has been made the subject of their joint deliberations. The other principle upon which they have acted is, to conduct no speculation with a view of exorbitant gain; to define the limits of every enterprise, and, so far as human skill and foresight can reach, to leave nothing to mere chance.

There are now living, Anselm, the eldest brother, born June 12, 1773, principal of the Frankfort house; the second, Solomon, born September 9, 1774, alternately residing at Berlin and Vienna, but chiefly at the latter city; the third, Nathan, born Sept. 16, 1777; a man who, by his acuteness in finance, and important services, has acquired the confidence of the British statesmen, and has lived in London since 1798: the fourth, Charles, born April 24, 1788, residing at Naples since 1812: the youngest, Jacob, born May 15, 1792, residing at Paris.

EULER.

The distinguished mathematician, Euler, was struck with blindness in his fifty-ninth year, his sight having fallen a sacrifice to his indefatigable application. He had literally written and calculated himself blind. Yet after this misfortune he continued to calculate, and to dictate books, at least, if not to write them, as actively as ever.—His 'Elements of Algebra,' a work that has been translated into every language of Europe, was dictated by him when blind to an amanuensis, who was only a tailor's apprentice, who though altogether unacquainted with Algebra when he began his task, is said to have acquired a complete knowledge of that science in the course of merely taking down what Euler spoke, with such admirable clearness and simplicity is the work composed.—His Algebra was followed by several other most ingenious and elaborate works, among which particularly deserve to be mentioned, his 'New Theory of the Moon's motions,' and the tables by which it was accompanied, the computation of which, by a person in Euler's situation, not only deprived of sight, but harrassed by other misfortunes, (for while he was engaged on this work, his house was burned down, from which he narrowly escaped with his life,) cannot but be regarded as one of the most wonderful triumphs ever achieved by the energy of mind over the opposition of circumstances.—But Euler affords us in every way the most remarkable example on record of activity in scientific labors. The mere catalogue which has been published of his works, extends to fifty printed pages. 'It may be asserted, without exaggeration, says Lacroix, that he composed more than one half of the mathematical memoirs contained in the forty-six quarto volumes, which the academy of Petersburgh published from 1727 to 1783; and he left at his death about a hundred memoirs ready for the press, which the same academy inserts successively in the volumes it still continues to give to the world. In addition to this immense mass of productions, he composed various separate works, extremely important in respect to the subjects of which they treat, and many of them of considerable magnitude. He likewise greatly enriched the collections of the academy of Berlin, during the twenty-five years which he passed in that city.—He presented several memoirs to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, the prizes offered by which he ten times succeeded in carrying or dividing; nor did he disdain to contribute to the transactions of less illustrious associations of the learned. In fine it requires the incontrovertable evidence of facts to convince us that so many labors can all have been performed by one man, who passed the last seventeen years of his life in a state of blindness.' As a proof that even this statement rather underrates than exaggerates the amazing industry and fertility of Euler, we may just add, that in the list of his works already referred to, there are enumerated, of separate publications alone, twenty-nine volumes quarto, and two octavo, in Latin; one volume quarto, and six octavo, in German; and five volumes octavo, in French.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

The following interesting account of the ichneumon was given at the last meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, by Mr. Duncan, a medical gentleman from India. "There was, he said, a little creature met with in that country, called the munghoos (or ichneumon) which was considered to be the master of snakes; and of this animal it was said that when bitten, it immediately went in search of a certain plant, of which it ate, and then hastened back to the contest. The ophioxylon serpentinum was pointed out as that plant. It happened to him to have the opportunity of witnessing a battle between a young tame munghoos and an ordinary sized cobra, procured purposely for the occasion, as it had been resolved to match this munghoos with the first powerful serpent that might be caught. Mr. Duncan accordingly resolved to satisfy himself of the truth of the statements he had heard, and took the precaution of bringing to the scene of action (a smooth floor at the house of Major, now Lieut. Col. Farquharson) in a basket, a plant of the ophioxylon serpentinum, taken from his garden to offer to the animal, should it go in search of the supposed antidote. The fight commenced, and in destroying the fang on each side of the serpent's jaw, one of which the munghoos removed, and the other it broke, the animal was wounded in several places in the mouth. It thereupon, almost immediately, left the serpent, ran from bush to bush around, biting most impatiently at various leaves in an agony of excitement. Mr. Duncan, on seeing this, broke off a leaf of the plant he had brought, and offered it to the animal, but it refused it. Thinking the perspiration of his hand had possibly interfered with the experiment, he bruised down some leaves between two pieces of paper, and gave it to its keeper to offer. The little creature swallowed a good portion of it greedily; and immediately running back amongst the spectators, seized the serpent by the head, gave it a thorough shaking, looked at it earnestly, saw it was dead, and then ran away, apparently quite satisfied; and on the following day the munghoos was in perfectly good health, and so continued.

LAND CRABS OF JAMAICA.

In the year 1811, there was a very extraordinary production of black crabs in the eastern parts of Jamaica. In the month of June or July of that year, I forget which, the whole district of Manchioneal (where the great chain of the Blue Mountains, extending from west to east, through the centre of the island, terminates on the east coast) was covered with countless millions of these creatures swarming from the sea to the mountains. Of this singular phenomenon, I was myself an eye witness, having had occasion to travel through that district at the time. On ascending Quahill, from the vale of Plantain-Garden River, the road appeared of a reddish color, as if strewed with brick-dust. I dismounted from my horse to examine the cause of so unusual an appearance, and was not a little astonished to find that it was owing to myriads of young black crabs, about the size of the nail of a man's finger, crossing the road, and moving at a pretty pace direct for the mountains. I was concerned to think of the destruction I was causing in travelling through such a body of useful creatures, as I fancied that every time my horse put down a foot it was the loss of at least ten lives. I rode along the coast a distance of about fifteen miles, and found it nearly the same the whole way, only that in some places they were more numerous, and in others less so. Returning the following day, I found the road still covered with them the same as the day before. How have they been produced in such numbers, or, where are they come from? were questions that every body asked, and no one could answer. It is well known the crabs deposite their eggs once a year, and in the month of May; but, except on this occasion, though living on the coast, I never saw a dozen of young crabs together, and here were millions of millions covering the earth for miles along a large extent of sea coast.—No unusual number of old crabs had been observed that season; and it is worthy of remark, that this prodigious multitude of young ones were moving from a rock-bound shore, formed by inaccessible cliffs, the abode of sea birds, and against which the waves of the sea are constantly dashed by the trade-winds blowing directly upon them. That the old crabs should be able to deposite their eggs in such a part of the coast (if that, as would appear, is the habit of the animal) is not a little extraordinary. No person in Jamaica, so far as I know, or have heard, ever saw such a sight, or any thing of the kind, but on that occasion; and I have understood that, since 1811, black crabs have been abundant farther into the interior of the island than they were ever known before.—*Barclay's View of Slavery in the W. Indies.*

Description of the Proteus.—At first view you might suppose this animal to be a lizard, but it has the motions of a fish. Its head, and the lower part of its body, and its tail, bear a strong resemblance to those of the eel: but it has no fins, and its curious bronchial organs are not like the gills of fishes: they form a singular vascular structure, almost like a crest, round the throat, which may be removed without occasioning the death of the animal, which is likewise furnished with lungs. With this double apparatus for supplying air to the blood, it can live either below or above the surface of the water. Its fore feet resemble hands, but they have only three claws or fingers, and are too feeble to be of use in grasping, or supporting the weight of the animal; the hinder feet have only two claws or toes, and in the large specimens are found so imperfect as to be almost obliterated. It has small points in place of eyes, as if to preserve the analogy of nature. It is of a fleshy whiteness and transparency in its natural state: but when exposed to light, its skin gradually becomes darker, and at last gains an olive tint. Its nasal organs appear large, and it is abundantly furnished with teeth; from which it may be concluded that it is an animal of prey. Yet in its confined state it has never been known to eat; and it has been kept alive for many years, by occasionally changing the water in which it was placed. It adds one instance more to the number already known of the wonderful manner in which life is produced and perpetuated in every part of our globe—even in places which seem the least suited to organized existences; and the same infinite power and wisdom which has fitted the camel and the ostrich for the deserts of Africa—the swallow, that secretes its own nest, for the caves of Java—the whale for the polar seas—and the moose and white bear for the arctic ice—has given the proteus to the deep and dark subterraneous lakes of Illyria—an animal to whom the presence of light is not essential, and who can live indifferently in air and in water—on the surface of the rock, or in the depths of the mud.

The Rochester Daily Gazette gives the following account of a recently constructed steam boat for canal navigation, which has been invented by Mr. B. E. Smith, of that place:—

The invention is simple and natural. It consists in propelling the boat by two iron wheels revoving in opposite directions under the stern of the boat, with iron paddles set around the periphery at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the radii, throwing the water up between them, and making no wave upon the canal banks. The boiler is capable of sustaining a pressure of 200 lbs. to the inch, but, in its late trip of 100 miles, just run for trial, about a five horse power only was used, which propelled her smoothly through the water at the rate of four miles per hour. The power is easily increased by additional heat to increase its speed to six miles an hour, at the same time towing 3 or 4 loaded boats. The space occupied by machinery is but about one-tenth of the hull of the boat, which is of the ordinary size navigating the canal, and in all respects, excepting the location of the wheels under the stern, like them. By the application of the moving power in right line with the course of the canal, the resistance of the water occasioned by its diagonal application by horses on shore and the counteracting effect of the rudder, is prevented.

The Rhinoceros, now in Boston, is about 4 feet and a half in height, is only 15 months old, and weighs about 2000 pounds. He was obtained from the Rajah of Benares, about 600 miles distant from Calcutta, who parted with him reluctantly to an individual who brought him out. The well known natural antipathy between this beast and the Elephant was shown on the passage. There was an Elephant on board, which was sick, and he was taken from his place of confinement to move on deck; but as soon as the Rhinoceros scented him, he became furious and noisy, and the Elephant, cowed by his cries, retreated to his cage. It is stated the latter is always killed or conquered by the Rhinoceros,—whose power is irresistible, both for attack and defence.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4½ a 5	Steel, cc lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl	5¼	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2½a3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	5½a6†
Bacon, lb.	6‡	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24‡
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a 5‡
Biscuit, sea, b	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	37 a 40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6†
Coals, bush.	4 a 4½†	8d	6½†
Candles, lb.	9	6d	6½
Copperas	2½ a 3½†	4d	8†
Cheese	7 a 8‡	other	5 a 6½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11‡	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65‡
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1‡
Cotton Wool	10†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½a3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2½a2½‡
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19½*	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2½a2¾†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30‡	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 59a7 50‡	do. Kentucky	3½ a 4†
shad,	12 50‡	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	8½a9‡
mack'l.	7½ a 9½†	country,	7‡
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45‡	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	37½a40†	Salt,	$2†
corn	28a31½‡	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¼a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No. 14, 16.	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	2¾ a 3½†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	80 a 90	H. skin,	70 a 75‡
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15‡	imperial,	1,50a1,40‡
green	5‡	Wax, bees'	20 a 21*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	25 a 50*
Bengal,	2¼ a 2½†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6‡
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$110a115†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.†
blooms, Jun.	885†	new	21†
rolled	100†	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	9‡	black	14
pig, ton	$30 a 33†	4 4 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—" demand; ‡ scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

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Bordering,	do.	12½ a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,		5 25 a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.		25

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